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Mr. D. H McCLELLAND is also authorized

All communications designed for publicate should be brief, plainly written and only upon one of a few paper. Communications unacconstantial make at the author are not salicited, and with without read nor returned. Rejected snaturarity with not be turned nor perserved. The crosseted state of our channels are preserved. ng the section of Congress will previous the

The Silver Bill in the Scunte.

The Senate Committee on Finance has had the House silver bill under consideration, with the development that Messrs DAWES and MORRILL, both Republicans are in opposition to it, as are also Messrs. BAYARD and KERNAN, Democrats. This committee consists of Messrs. Morrit., (chairman,) DAWES, FEREY, JONES of Nevada, Allison, Howe, BAYARD, KERNAN and WALLACE. We are of opinion that all the Republican members of the committee except the chairman and Mr. Dawes, to vill favor the measure. So far as Senato DAWES is concerned, we are not disap-pointed in his position. He represents a state of capital in which there are no silver n &cs, whose people are enterprising and grasping, and, who like the grave, takes all that comes but never gives back. It is the natural tendency of all money centres where Mammon rules to hold to every special advantage with a strong grasp, which does not relax except under an imperious necessity. Massachusetts is opposed to the diver bell because it is a men cial relief and may interfere with a money centre, and Senator DAWES, being loyal to his State, will, of course, in view of his own political interest, antagonize it. For this he is entitled to no censure, though it seems as if a statesman of his broad and catholic views on most public questions should favor the general interest on this occasion, rather than confine his vision and action to the narrow policy of the money speculators of

Senator BAYARD's opposition arises mor from a chronic disposition to antagonize everything not peculiarly democratic than from any higher motive, though he is re-puted to have advanced an argument in the ommittee something like this, after call-Ing attention to the provision providing for the free coinage of silver bullion. Mr. BAYARD showed, at the present market rates, the holder of silver bullion who takes it to the mint and has it coined free of ex which is worth only ninety two ccuts. He held that if anything is to be made, the Government should receive the benefit of it, and therefore, if silver is to be made the currency of the country, let the Government buy the bullion as needed from time to time and pay the market rates for it. If the creditor is to be cheated out of eight cents on the dollar, let the government profit by the dishonest transaction, and not the bullion owner. If silver is coined at the rate of twenty million dollars per annum only the silver mine owners of Nevada and Utah will clear

\$1,000,000 at the present market price.

How much force there is in the argume that this measure will bring benefit to the mining interest, while at the same time the interests of the country are to be advanced thereby, we leave for our readers to decide. To our untutored vision it wears a very thin appearance. It is the hope of the money power that this measure will reeletus in the Senate, if it is no defeated in the committee. It will be antagonized with much vigor, but we have confidence to believe that it will pass the Benate and be approved by the executive, thus becoming ultimately the law of the

The Solid South.

To plant the South square against the North has been the day and night dreams of those who surrendered the "lost cause" of those who surrendered the "lost cause" because they had no power to sustain it, until they now abare the hope that they have accomplished that end. The South is solidly Democratic now politically. The Republican cause has to all appearance been given away—we will not say abso-lutely betrayed. Through force, outrage and assassination, to say nothing of other influences, the Republican cause has been literally blotted out in the Southern States, much to the delectation of the late insurgents and their Northern Democratic allies. They think they have a solid South against a divided North, but, after all, that hope comes to them coupled with fears. They have been led to examine their title, and they do

been led to examine their title, and they do not find it to contain the full-clause of war rantee that they desire. They begin to discover that there are chartees of a slip in the growth of the sliver bill. Here is what the final holding of the power they seem to have gained temporarily, and they raise the warm in those gentle solution, rings the adarm in those gentle solution, rings the adarm in those gentle tones, which mean much more than its temporary by the same for the sliver will make remarks more than the temporary of the same for the sliver will make no state of the same for the sliver will be a successful to the succes

greater danger. Hence its note of warning. The "solid South" has no more power to-day in the National Legislature than it had two years ago, and since then the executive power has been ostensibly re-established in the Republican interest. When the Forty-Cougress entered upon its sessi with a much larger Democratic majority in the House than it has to-day, and with a minority in the Senate, it declared a most rindictive and merciless war against the administration in all its departments. cave charges were made against holding positions under the Federal Govrument. Inquisitions the most malignant and oppressive were instituted, where subsidized witnesses were examined and the most bure-faced perjuries were committed to blacken the official and personal reputations of men who had never before been suspected of official wrong or disreputable personal conduct. Drag-nets were put out in the hope of catching something that could be scored to the detriment of some Republican official. A whole session was Republican efficial. A whole session was absorbed with this maticious crusade, and yet, when this flood of matics, persecution, and perjury passed by it had accomplished nothing beyond the lar sing of the per-secuted and the gratification of the maller and the lar sing of the perof the persecutors; for there were no convictions on any of the multitudinous alle-gations that had been made and published

to the world against Republican officials. These were the early fruits of the "un questioned power in the National Legislature" to which the Raleigh News now refers, and it is not at all strange should counsel the exercise of "all due can tion, prudence, and wisdom" now, for the Democratic party has lost much of the "unquestioned power" that it enjoyed two years ago. This loss has accrued to a great extent, no doubt, from the overbearing and tyrannical course adopted under a con-

ousness of advantage. No are not unmindful of the fact of the obsession of the opinions of the opinion opinio that the Democratic party is fast assuming that it has much power over if not full con-

Burning at the Stake.

Among the peculiar institutions of the South, since slavery is abolished, is burning at the stake by a mob, as an instrument of torture for crime. It appears that a torture for crime. It appears that a and was sending the party to the devil. It negro named Whight, living near Crawford, Ala., who had been guilty of a brutal crime, which deserved condign punishment, where the Statistical mallgu influence was most was taken by the people, and, without the fest, indicates that it didn't do as much hurt a form of a trial, was borned publicly at the Mr. Howe seemed to think it might. No, we stake. In referring to this popular and bar-barous crime, for it is nothing less, the Atlanta (Ga.) Chronicle has the following ensible comment:

sensible comment:

It is true that the negro has done a deed for which he deserved to die a thousand deaths. But every man in the country, no matter what his race or color, accused of crime, is entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury. There is no pretence that the courts of Alabama are not competent to administer the laws properly. The criminal would have had speedly trial and punishment, and the nob had no nof competent to administer the laws prop-erly. The criminal would have had speedy trial and punishment, and the mob had no right to anticipate the processes of the law and the judgment of the courts. To this the Atlanta Constitution adds the

following: following:

Not only were the acts of the mob in violation of the law, but they are calculated to work disaster to the material interests of not only Alabama, but the rest of the South. For no immigrant, looking for a new home, will for a moment think of settling in a State or section that permits mobs to supersede courts. The senseloss burning of Owen Watgut may cost the cutton States a million of dollars, coming as it did at a time when immigrants were looking this way from all the Northern States.

We are glad to see the Southern press tak ing a sensible and conservative view of Southern outlawry, which has so long marked the history of that section. It has already cost the late insurgent States an mount of values in property and public respect that cannot be recovered in half a cen tury by the wisest circumspection of con-

RAPID TRANSIT is now an assured thing it New York. The courts have removed all legal obstructions, and the company are removing all other obstructions to the completion of the road from the Battery to Harlem. The Gothamites are to be congratulated.

Scotland. A gentleman writing from Edin-burgh says that he counted in a confectioner's

eretion, a bad one is attended by still by Schator Morton toward the South, and which was heartily reciprocated by the South-ern people, it has treated of his character and care or in oblinaries with respect and charity that are equally considerate and surprising. These amenities of politics cost little, and they go a long way toward—bridging the classmo

Tan Fishery Commission have got through with their labors at Halifax, and it is an-nounced that the awards will be given by the lat of December. The British commissions and his secondary will leave for England on the 10th of December. It is a source of congratu-lation to know that throughout the sittings of this commission the most pleasant relation have existed between the representatives of the two governments, and also that nearly all our points have been conceded and demands

allowed. THERE is to be one more election hold the year—that in Georgia on December 5. The people vote on the new constitution for the State, and upon the question of the location of the capital. They also elect a Legislature, who choose a United States Senator in the place of the colored vote, and hence this one time wil allow them the privilege of franchise.

Is IT THEE that our country is full? Ar we want no more immigrants? Are we, who blame the Southern land owners for inviting immigrants with one breath while they curse the labor they now have with the next, to sa by our legislative acts that our lands are a oy our regressitive acts that our farms are all occupied, that our ports are closed against all foreign laborers, and that those who dare to come to this land of the free and the homes of the brave after a certain named date shall be peremptorily returned to the land of their nativity? If so, this is emphatically a finished

THE REPUBLICANS cast seven votes tersburg and three in Richmond last Tuesday These facts are about the best comment that an be made upon the accuracy of the observations, and the soundness of the opinions of such itinerants as accompanied the Prasident and his Cabinet into Virginia on their recent visit to act as a "drawing" card at the State

find has made some remarks once or twice upon the subject, and for its pains was admos ished by Senator Hows, in a chaste letter written to another, that it had made a mistake will undertake to take care of the that respect, if Senator Hown will

PERSONAL.

An, by the way-that hat, you know Ex-EMPRESS EUGENIE would like to live s

Cowes.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE is still living at dadrid.

KATE CLANTON is delighting the people of New Orleans.

New Orleans.
THEERS gained much of his oratorical power from cating codfish-balls.
SER HENRY HAVELOCK is writing a book on the campaign in Bulancia.

Str. Henry Havelock is writing a book on the campaign in Bulgaria.

Senator Blaine, although not yet able to strop, is very much better.

Mr. Watterson's lecture is very favorably noticed by the St. Louis press.

Gen. McClellan's likely to be a resident of New Jersey for some time to come.

Christopher Colleges must get along as well as he can without being a Saint.

Gen. BUTLER is happy, too. Massachasetts vindicated him when also indorsed Simmons.

Effa Hunton, of Virginia, wishes to resimbure his State for expenses toward the war of 1812.

JOSE OLOZAGA, brother of the Spanish states man, Salustiano Ologaga, and like him a pre gressist leader, is dead.

gressist leader, is dead.

The Detroit Free Press man is not afraid be the most audacious joker in the country. He can escape into Canada at any time. Hon INGRESOLL at Berlin would do very well. He and Bismarck would be a unit of the subject of Tom Payne and champagne.

the subject of four Payne and champagne.

SOMEDDY has likened the President to

"Old Hickory," but we fear that Hazelaut
sppreciate the compliment.—N. Y. Weekly.

COMMANDER MATTHEWS, of the mavy, can
accept the gilt teapot which the Emperor of
Slam wants to give him. So says the Senate.

Mr. Spurucon calls the people who go to
church from compulsion, as they might do
to escape from a shower of rain, "umbrella
Christians."

The Danburg wan has been informed and

WHAT THEY SAY

not believe that President Haye

We do not believe that President Hayes will be feelish enough to yeto the anti-resumption bill should it pass the, House and Senale. He would hardly care to army the whole West against his administration.—Ciscinsatti Kapairer, (Den.)

Theme is no question that a large majority of the people of this State favor governmental aid to the Texas and Pacific Boad, and they have manifested their feelings of requesting that the Missouri tepresentatives as well affect to take a manly stand for the right.—St. Losis Republican (Den.)

What Gen. Longstreet Nays.

Gen. Longstreet writes the following letter to the editor of the Allegan (Mich.) Journal, it speaks for itself: The Senate met at twelvem.

Bills and petitions were presented and referred as follows:
By Mr. ARRIENT: A motion that when the senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday text. Adopted.

to the officer of the Allegan (Mich.) Journal. It speaks for itself:

It speaks for itself:

Alternative. G. Q., Q., Q., P. 1877.

Hon. D. C. Henderson, Allegan, Mich.:

Dear Str.: * * Your views of governmental patronage are certainly warranted by custom in cases, and by fair informers for services rendered; yet there seems to be a loose serve somewhere, which gives a phase to this administration, differing somewhat in its bearing to party alliances from those that proceeded it.

Permocrats in some instances claim that the President is indebted to their party for his high office, insamuch as that party field in its hands the power to prevent the electronic count, and thus to prevent the inauguration. Some claim that the count would not be allowed but for certain guarantees that the policy of the new administration would be in ayapathy with their party, so far at least as submission to their claims to the Government. Guarantees not implied in the eath of edition under the Constitution are unusual, but it seemed hetter to submit to the enforcement of their claim by the other party than to enforce the claims of the Ropublican party.

The striking feature in the course of the new administration is its conciliatory palley, and this seems most needful to the country just now. It is true that this higher plane from which to move to find the party is a submit to seek it through other channels let us submit hiplans to a fair trial. The Senate is in a condition to check it whenever it is thought better to do so.

President Grant after his first inauguration sessayed asimilar policy, but then neither party

President Grant after his first inauguration

President Grant after his first inauguration essayed asimilar policy, but then neither party was ready for it, and he was forced back into party lines. Now both parties seem ready, and the question is how best to reach it. It is interesting to witness leaders and Democrats of the line seeking office of a Republican President, whose election they claim was fraudulent, while they continue to denounce those of the South who accepted office from President Grant, whose election they never questioned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, truly yours, JAMES LONGSTREET.

Party Gains and Losses.

Officer National Republican:
I notice that the Evening Ster and the Union speak of the result of Tuesday's election in Massachusetts as being a decisive indorse-ment of the Hayes policy, and speak as if the result was owing to the out-and-out indorsement of the said "policy" by the Repub-

By what rule of reasoning and mathematic they arrive at this conclusion we fail to see The only way to judge of the strengthening or weakening of a party is to compare its preser strength with its past. Last year the Repul licans in Massachusetts cast 137,695 votes; the Democrats, 106,850; the Temperance, 12,274 and the Rapublicans had 30,755 plurality over the Democracy and 18, 366 majority over all.

HOW IS IT THIS YEAR when it is claimed that Mr. Hayes' policy was an element of strength, because they in

was an element of st vength, because they indorsed it so unconditionally?

The Republicans cast 90,426 votes; the
Democrats, 72,735; Temperance, 16,211; Labor,
3,471. In other words, the Democrate lost 34,115 from last year's vote, while the Republicans, by the aid of Hayes' policy, managed to
lose only 47,197 this year. Instead of having
18,566 majority as the Republicans had last
year, have now lost all their majority, and the
Republican party do not have even a hare
majority at this election, lacking 1,000 votes,
making a difference of 19,366 votes lost to the
party in a State indorsing the "policy."

Bosides, it is claimed by the admirers of the
policy that the issue in Massachusetts was a
national issue and an indorsement of Mr.
Hayes, and not merely one confined to the
State. If that is so, as I am inclined to think
it is, we have a right to
COMPARE THE VOTES

it is, we have a right to

COMPARE THE VOTES

of this election with the vote for Mr. Hayes in
that State in 1876, when Hayes had 180,004
votes and Tilden had 198,777, and Hayes 41,
287 over Tilden. Now Gov. Rice has over
Gaston only 17,691, which shows that Hayes
is now weaker by 23,596 than one year ago,
and has lost nis majority in the State.

The Republicans having lost 23,509 votes in
a State indorsing the policy, let us look at
New York, where the opposite course was
adopted by the Republican party, and a direct
denunciation was put upon the policy. In
New York in 1876 the Democratic and 521,049
votes, the Republicans 469,297, or 32,745 Democrats over the Republicans. This year it is
estimated that the Democratic majority is
only 12,000; that is the

BEPUBLICANS HAVE GAINED

20,745 over last year.
To sum it up, it stands thus: In Massachusetta, where Mr. Hayes' policy was unconditionally indexed, the Republican party lost 23,556 votes as compared with last year. In New York, where Mr. Hayes' policy was denounced, the Republicans gained 20,745 over was. What more comment is needed? last year. What more comment is needed?
AN OLD-FASHIONED REPUBLICAN.

Hen Wade on the Policy.

The Boston Treveller says: Hon. B. F. Wade has published his views of the policy, and as usual he is plain and manly in his Christians."

THE Daubury man has been informed and he believes that hugging a girl in a perfect statements. Having been a friend of Gov. fitting conset is like putting your arms around a cold narior-stove.

Have before his nomination in the national convention, this words will carry some weight when he observes that he "never before has been so deficie," and who hadn't enough money to pay "this must be a slap at some fitting reality," and works that he "never before has been so deficie," and who hadn't enough money to pay the fitting and the president is simply notice, and the president is simply notice that the president is simply notice.

manly in tayes before his nomination, and worked the normal section of the subject of the prominent and influential journals of the country are in favor of the silver bill. Here is what the fire fishmond Dispatch, the prominent paper of Virginia, says: "As we said in another article, pass the silver bill and it matters not so much whather the resumption are is benefied or not we would rather see the resumption are cavy mat learn."

There seems to be some influential of the some influential formation of the country are in favor of the silver bill and it matters not so much whather the resumption are is bonched or not we would rather see the resumption are cavy mat learn.

There seems to be some influenced to be some i

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

EENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.

Senste adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Adopted.
By Mr. MORGAN: A petition of citizens of Alabana, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Mobile.
By Mr. DAWES: A favorable report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the bill to take certain purcels of ground at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Maryland avenue for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds west of the Capitol.

Mr. DAWES explained the provisions of the bill and the necessity of enlarging the grounds and the approaches to the Capitolo on the west, and showing the value of the land to be taken to be assessed at about \$25,000. Mr. WHYTE contended that the bill should be amended so as to provide for a commission or jury to appraise the land, instead of leaving it entirely to the judges of the court, as the bill now read.

ill now reads.

Mr. DAWES said that the bill was drawn
precisely like the bill passed for taking the
two squares east of the Capital, and was in acand with the practice of the Government in ach cases.

After further discussion, the bill was laid ver, subject to amendment when next called

By Mr. BECK : A bill to authorize the pay-

notes.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill to extend the time for the construction of the Northern Pacible Railroad.

Referred to Committee on Rail-

Walla Walla, Piute, and other tribes of Indiana in Oregon.

By Mr. HEREFORD: A bill for the relia of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. By Mr. DAVIS, of W. Va.: A resolution calling upon the Socretary of the Interior for a statement of the total number of Indian tribes in the United States, and the number of Indians in such tribe; the number of reservations, and extent of the laws and treates under which they are governed, and the chapter and statument of the laws and treates under which they are governed, and the chapter and statument of the amount of money required to carry out all the treaty obligations between the United States Government and the Indians.

By Mr. DAWES; A bill in relation to the

dians.

By Mr. DAWES: A bill in relation to the jurisdiction of District Courts in Utah.

The CHAIR appointed Mr. Kirkwood to Committee on Foreign Relations; Mr. INGALIS to Committee on Privileges and Elections; Mr. SANDLIS to Committee on Railroads; all in place of Mr. Morron, deceased.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a resolution transposing the names of Mr. WADLEGH and Mr. MITCHELL on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, so as to make Mr. WADLEGH and internal and its committee.

and Elections, so as to make Mr. Wadleton chairman of the committee.

Mr. MITCHELL said be desired to retain the chairmanship of the Committee on Railroads, and asked that the transposition of names be made on the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate at 12:57 p. m.) went into executive session, and at 1506 p. m. the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIFES.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wills, of the Western Presbyterian Church of Washington.

Mr. CLI, Wilk. offered a resolution declaring W. P. Harrison elected Chaplain of the House. Mr. FOSTER moved to substitute the name of Rev. J. G. Buttler. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. LUTTEREL coffered a resolution that whereas, serious charges have been made against the management of the Mare Island Navy-Yard, the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire into such charges, and report to the House on the question of the advisability of appointing a committee to investigate and report upon such charges. Beferred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented a letter from the Secretary of State in relation to the Paris Exposition, and a joint resolution relating to the same subject.

Also a letter from the Secretary of State in

and a joint resolution relating to the same subject.

Also a letter from the Secretary of State in relation to the necessity of legislation to consider the payment of the awards made by the Mexican Claims Commission. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oreg., presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Portland, Oreg., recommending an extension of the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Parific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Parific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill, debate on the pending paragraph having been limited to twenty minutes. Mr. BAKER, of Ind., said so far as he knew the Republican side did not desire an increase of the army at this time, but they desired it to remain just where the law put it.

Mr. FOSTER said the Republicans were not responsible for the defeat of the army bill. Everything could have been agreed upon had it not been for the unprecedented, unwarranted, and unconstitutional clause restricting the use of the army. The Republicans did not desire the army for police purposes, but when the President was called upon, as by the Governors of Maryland and West Virginia during the late riots, he had nothing else to de. It had been said that the restrictive clause was not now necessary, because the President had come over to the Democratic policy. What the Democratic policy was was well known. If in 1894, when they met at Chicago and declared the war for the Union a milure, they would, had they then had control of the House, have inserted just such a restrictive clause as the one in the last army bill.

Mr. HEWITT said the gentleman had for-

restrictive clause as the one in the last army bill.

Mr. HEWITT said the gentleman had forgotien that there was a Democratic Governor in New York when the call for truops was made and how that call was responded to.

Mr. POSTER said he had not forgotten it, nor had he forgotten the New York riots.

Mr. HEWITT continued, defending the action of the committee, and in opposition to striking out the limiting clause.

A vote was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. BLACKBURN to limit the army to 15,000 men, and it was rejected—46 to 163.

Mr. BLACKBURN appeaded to Mr. ATKINS to have a yea-and-nay vote in the House.

Mr. ATKINS said he desired to becourteous to gentlemen, but a sense of duty would not

en, but a sense of duty would not

allow him to consent.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Then I trust that the
previous question will never be ordered.

The amendment proposed by Mr.
SCHLEICHER to strike out the clause re-

SCHLEIGHER to strike out the clause restricting recruiting to the number of men in the army on the 1st of November, 1877, was agreed to—127 to 114.

Mr. ATRINS offered an amendment that no money appropriated by this set shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of 20,000 enlisted men, including Indian sworts.
Mr. CONGER made the point of order that it was new legislation not in the interest of economy, as it did not reduce the smooth appropriated.
The CHAMR overruled the point of order.
The amendment was rejected—121 to 133.
Mr. CARALL offered an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$75,000 to \$45,000, with a previse that recruiting shall not be carried on as as to increase the army beyond ried on so as to increase the army beyond 29,000 men. Rejected—ayes 118, noes 123. Mr. CLARK, of Me., offered an amendment reducing the amount to \$25,000. Disagreed

Mr. TUCKER offered an amendment limit ing recruiting to the number on the rolls on the lat of November, except for the cavalry service, to be employed only on the Indian and Texas frontier, and no more than may be

and Texas frontier, and no more analyses are consequently for those purposes.

Mr. CONGER made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation, and was not in the interest of economy, and the Chair auntained the point of order.

Mr. TUCKER renewed his amendment, modified the point of order.

Mr. TUCKER renewed his amendment, modified to the point of order.

Mr. TUCKER renewed his amendment, modified to the point of order that the point of orde

he cavalry regiments beyond the number nor

sidewed by law.

Mr. SCHLEICHER said he was satisfied that this important bill could not be passed unless there was a soirit of compromise, and intimated his willingness to accept the amendment. He was satisfied the retuction of the infantry would cripple the service elsewhere; but as Texas wanted cavalry he accepted the amendment, and left the responsibility for the injury to the infantry where it belonged.

The amendment was agreed to—ayes 125, nors 115.

The amendment was agreed to so, and the most life.

Mr. BANNING affered a further amendment that nothing herein contained should be construed to authorize the increase of the army beyond 25,000 men. Adopted.

Mr. WADDELL, offered an amendment that after the 35th of June, 1978, appointments to the Military Academy shall not be more than one from each State, to be appointed by the Governors, and that supernumary officers of the contract of the state of the s

the Military can be appointed by the Governors, and that supernumary officers of the army be employed as instructors. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. FOSTER, when the clause appropriating \$11,390,000 for the payment of the army was reached, called attention to the fact that the amendment offered by Mr. Turk as authorized an increase of the cavairy from 8,000 to 12,000, and said more money would be required for their payment.

Mr. ATKINS suggested that this subject be left until the amendments could be had in

Mr. ATKINS suggested that this subject be left until the amendments could be had it print and the necessary calculations be made Mr. CONGER, who had renewed his point of order on Mr. Tuck mass second proposition and had been overruled, said he desired to call the attention of the Chair to the admission of the stention of the Chair to the admission of the hairman that the amendment involved an inreased expenditure. Whether this opinion of the committee would have any effect upon the lair he was unable to determine. The chairam had admitted that the amendment inreased the expenditure so much that he could of compute it in his present disturbed state of
ind. [Laughter.]

A prolonged debate arose upon the number
inen in the army.

A prolonged debate arose, upon the number of mon in the army, Mr. McGINNESS urged that the frontiers of the Territories of New Mexico, and Arizona required protection, and pointed out the dangers and losses that could have been averted had the army been larger. He urged that the presence of troops in the Northwest would act as a check upon Sitting Bull, who otherwise would return and sweep the country to the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., explained that the army cost more now than a larger number.

Mr. TOWNSEAD, of N. V., explained it the army cost more now than a larger nm did in 1890, because, through advancinged aution, the country over which it open had been vastly extended. He pointed the necessity for troops to suppress the dian disturbances. It was the duty of dian disturbances. It was the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, and ther should be no hesitation in sending troops to protect these people. There was but one other way to do with those Indians, and that was to withdraw the troops and conciliate them [Laughter on Republican side.]

On motion of Mr. ATKINS, the committer rose, and debate on pending paragraph wallmited to twenty minutes; and on motion of Mr. LUTTEKIL, at 3:55 p. m., the Hous adjourned.

AMUNEMENTS.

The National,

Our readers should remember that the mati Our readers should remember that the mati-neo to-day and the evening performances are the last chances to enjoy the delightful comedy of "The Pink Dominoes." The play has never been presented in a more artistic style, and the company have won for themselves laurels for the perfection they have shown in the repa-tition of their varticular reles. Next week the Hees Grand Opera will hold the boards of the National.

Theatre Comique

The renowned king of minstrelsy, Jake Budd, has been the reigning star at the Comique during this week. He will perform at the matinee and the evening perfor and the management should retain him for another week, as he is such a drawing card. The company at the theatre is first-class in their variety performances, and the house well deserves the patronage that is accorded it.

The Opera-House

There will be a matinee and evening per brmance. Charles Howard, with his drama of "The Old Slave," and the variety company ar-he attractions.

A Gigantie Claim.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has a lengthy ac-Thomas Young, early settlers of Kentucky, to about \$10,000,000 of lands in various portions of Kentucky, including part of the sites of Loxington, Paris, and other towns. These of Kentucky, including part of the sures of Lexington, Paris, and other towns. These Youngs say their aucestors were not, so far as they know, related in any way to the John Young an account of the claims of whose heirs was published in the World in August last. The matter is creating much excitement among land-owners in Kentucky.

"That reminds me of Ben Hill," said Senator Conkling; "he is a genial, open man. He came to me the other day and said. Senator, I am obliged togive you notice that I have filed an application for your seat when you are compelled to leave it. I don't say that I personally hope it will be empty; but in case it is, and that now looks probable. I have put a caveat on it." 'Mr. Hill,' said I, 'there have been flyo applicants for my seat, and they are all dead or disappointed. I don't know that I hope you will have as bad luck."

THE Newburyport Herald says of the politi-cal outlook in Massachusetts: "The Republi-cans have entered warmly into the State can-vans, and within the past few days the aspect has materially changed for the better. If the as materiary cannets for the order. It improvement is as great in the week to co is in the week past the voting will comme next Tuesday with Rice leading for Gover-t long way shead. The Legislature has been in doubt at all."

THE remains of the Emperor Louis of Ravaria have been discovered in the exeavations now proceeding under the ex-church of the Convent of the Augustines at, Munich. The Emperor was buried after embalument, and ow turns up a first-class mummy.

PARKER-RRENT, On Wednesday, November 7, 1973, a time things not the Epiphany, by the Rev. Wilson, Parcy rever, Capt. transfer Jane En. Shift Million, Parcy rever, Capt. T. alice Annella, Shift Market and Shift Transfer of the late Capt. T. alice as, Unified Science and State of the Capt. THAT IS A THATE OR Thurstay November 1, 17 (1977) THATE OR Thurstay November 1, 17 (1971) The Rev M. Graver at the borne of the first Modely HEI Montgowery County, Md. Witt. It. aborts, of Baltimore City, Md., and Miss EMMA IRAIL.

nien. HOWE On Friday marring, November 9, 1877, tresset, Jensersia, aged two years, youngest on of oil J. D and Mark L. Howe. Took the residence of the fineral will take place from the residence of two forces. Friends are layled to Attend, without working t, Friends are layled to Attend, without enther maker.

MATHER - On the 8th of November, 1977, Mrs. MATHER - On the 8th of November, 1977, Mrs. AATHER SEA MATHER MATHER (1994) Ray 2 cars, a matter of County Toppetery; beland; if the family are respectfully. Beautyen and trichar of the family are respectfully required to attend nor theorem, from 30 Maryinghaman or order of Seam Literature to the state of Maryinghaman order of Seam Literature, and the state of the state of Seam Literature, and the state of Seam Literature of the state of

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